

**Clean Air Act Advisory Committee
EPA Conference Facility – One Potomac Yard
April 3, 2014**

Welcome

Jim DeMocker, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA or the Agency), welcomed everyone to the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC) meeting.

Air Program Update and Discussion

Mr. DeMocker introduced Acting Air Administrator Janet McCabe, USEPA, to provide an air program update. Ms. McCabe welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced Tom Powers, USEPA, who recently joined the Office of Air and Radiation. Ms. McCabe congratulated all of the Clean Air Excellence Award winners and highlighted winning projects. She announced that subcommittee chair and CAAAC member John Paul, Regional Air Pollution Control Agency, will be retiring in June. Several CAAAC members thanked Mr. Paul for his service and dedication to clean air issues. Ms. McCabe thanked Pat Childers, USEPA, who served as Designated Federal Officer (DFO) to the CAAAC for nine years.

Ms. McCabe began the Air Program update. She reiterated that one of the Agency's top priorities is to complete the work set forth in the President's Climate Action Plan, which the President announced in June 2013. The plan, which consists of a wide variety of executive actions, has three key pillars: (1) cut carbon pollution in America, (2) prepare the United States for the impacts of climate change, and (3) lead international efforts to combat global climate change and prepare for its impacts.

USEPA has several key initiatives moving forward on the mitigation side, including rulemakings that are currently underway to address carbon emissions from power plants and carbon emissions from the transportation sector. The Agency is working towards improving energy efficiency in residential, commercial, and industrial settings. There are rulemakings underway to address hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and methane.

Ms. McCabe explained that the Agency extended the comment period for Carbon Pollution Standards for New Power Plants until May 4, 2014. USEPA welcomes all public comments on the topic. On April 1, 2014, the Agency sent a draft rule to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 111(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The President's Memorandum that accompanied the President's Climate Action Plan directed USEPA to undertake a vigorous stakeholder engagement process and issue a draft rule in early June 2014. Ms. McCabe reported USEPA is moving towards the draft rule and noted there will be a CAAAC discussion regarding the President's Climate Action Plan in the afternoon.

Ms. McCabe addressed the Tier 3 Engine and Fuel Standards Rulemaking, which was finalized in January 2014. Starting in 2017, this rulemaking will have a tremendous impact on improving the nation's air quality. The rule was created through a collaboration of the Agency, industry, and stakeholders. Ms. McCabe outlined the Engine and Fuel Standards Rule's two main components (i.e., engine standards and lowering sulfur in fuel), which will result in improved automobile performance. The rule will bring immediate public health benefits to communities and assist states creating State Implementation Plans (SIPs).

Ms. McCabe provided an update on interstate transport of air pollution. USEPA is waiting on the Supreme Court's decision on the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). The Agency continues to work with states and stakeholders to design a new Air Transport rule.

Ms. McCabe explained that USEPA is working with states, utilities, and energy regulators on the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards rule (MATS). USEPA is working to ensure that fourth year extensions are being processed.

Ms. McCabe stated that USEPA revised the Particulate Matter (PM) standard in December 2012. The Agency is in the process of reviewing 47 recommendations received from states and six recommendations received from tribes on areas that do not meet the PM standard. USEPA's deadline to finalize the PM standard is December 2014. The Agency will release responses to the recommendations in summer 2014. Ms. McCabe noted that the Agency is working on a SIP requirements rule and associated guidance.

USEPA revised the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) standard in 2010. Ms. McCabe explained that the Agency identified 29 areas in 16 states where monitored air quality showed data exceeding the 2010 SO₂ standard. USEPA designated those 29 areas as non-attainment areas. Ms. McCabe stated that the Agency has been working with states to develop an approach that combines monitoring and modeling to identify areas that do not meet the standard. She noted that USEPA is working on creating guidance documents for SO₂ non-attainment zones.

USEPA is currently conducting the mandatory five-year review of the ozone standard. The Agency anticipates receiving feedback from the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) in May 2014. Ms. McCabe explained that next steps include creating a proposal for the ozone standard five-year review.

Ms. McCabe highlighted the Agency's work in collaboration with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) and the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) to review SIP processing. USEPA recently reached an agreement to address the large body of pending SIP packages that are pending with the Agency. Ms. McCabe noted the importance of continuing to improve the SIP permitting process.

Ms. McCabe reported that the Agency is close to completing a final action on the initial Regional Haze Plan. She made four recent trips to the Western United States to address regional haze.

Ms. McCabe commented on USEPA's proposal to revise the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for new residential wood stoves and other wood burning facilities. The proposal will phase in over the next few years. She noted that the proposal will only impact stoves that have not been built yet. Ms. McCabe stated that the comment period closes on May 5, 2014.

Ms. McCabe provided an update on tribal issues. USEPA is in the processing of developing permitting rules and guidance that will assist in collaboration between states and tribes. She stressed the importance of working with tribes as sovereign entities. The Agency completed an internal handbook that outlines guidance for interacting with tribal governments.

Ms. McCabe commented on environmental justice (EJ) permitting activities where the Agency implemented a two phase approach. The first phase is to work with USEPA offices to create guidance for

ways to make the permitting process open to all community members. The guidance documents are for internal use to enhance the efforts the Agency offers. The second phase is to focus on the analysis that must take place during the permitting process to evaluate EJ issues. The EJ Advisory Committee created a subcommittee to assist the Agency and provide input on this topic.

Ms. McCabe provided an update on the budget. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 budget for USEPA is approximately four percent lower than the FY2014 budget of \$7.89 billion. Ms. McCabe stated the Office of Air and Radiation's budget will increase by approximately \$13 million in FY2015. The budget has additional money in the state and tribal grant fund for activities relating to climate change.

Mr. DeMocker thanked Ms. McCabe for the Air Program update. He invited members of CAAAC to ask questions.

Bill Becker, National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA), congratulated the Agency on their work relating to the SIP reform process. He noted the importance of the partnership between government and industry.

Don Neal, Southern California Edison, asked for clarification on how the CAAAC can better assist USEPA. Ms. McCabe responded that CAAAC provides input to the Agency on recent updates. The feedback that is discussed during the question and answer portion is extremely valuable to the Agency. Ms. McCabe added that the subcommittee is beneficial to the Agency. Lastly, the CAAAC is able to provide USEPA with topics that require additional focus.

Ann Weeks, Clean Air Task Force, applauded the Agency on their work related to the President's Climate Action Plan.

Adrian Shelley, Air Alliance Houston, asked if USEPA had a schedule to address the outdated SO₂ ambient monitoring network. Ms. McCabe replied that the Agency is working with states to establish a modeling and monitoring plan to categorize air quality. The Data Requirements Rule will be open to public comment in the near future.

Howard Feldman, American Petroleum Institute, summarized the subcommittee discussion from yesterday. He noted the subcommittee was concerned about the issues surrounding modeling implementation. He explained that there are modeling standards, but there are not yet modeling tools. Mr. Feldman added the importance of getting feedback from USEPA on CAAAC recommendations. Ms. McCabe acknowledged that USEPA can provide feedback on CAAAC recommendations.

Mr. DeMocker thanked Ms. McCabe for the Air Program update.

Subcommittee Updates

Mobile Sources Technical Review Subcommittee: SmartWay Legacy Fleet Workgroup Report
Terry Goff, Caterpillar, and Karl Simon, USEPA

Terry Goff, Caterpillar, and Karl Simon, USEPA, summarized their presentation on the workgroup report on the SmartWay Legacy Fleet. The presentation slides are available at <http://epa.gov/air/caaac/pdfs/smartwaypresentation040314.pdf>.

Mr. DeMocker thanked Mr. Goff and Mr. Simon for the presentation. He invited CAAAC members to ask questions.

Dan Johnson, WESTAR Council, reiterated USEPA's recommendation to strengthen the SmartWay brand. He inquired why USEPA then recommended using alternate brands for nonroad sources. Mr. Goff acknowledged that the discussion around nonroad sources was challenging. The SmartWay approach is focused on goods movement and supply chain. Mr. Goff stated that including a similar but not directly related element of the SmartWay program could diminish the brand effectiveness.

Nicky Sheats, Thomas Edison State College, asked if the Agency interacted with EJ communities. Mr. Goff confirmed that USEPA engaged with EJ communities. Mr. Sheats referenced the National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (NEJAC) report that focused largely on the ports effort and asked if the NEJAC report was considered in USEPA's recommendation. Mr. Goff responded the SmartWay report did not incorporate the findings of the NEJAC report.

Shelley Schneider, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), commented on the variations of SmartWay logos. Mr. Goff explained there are different brand variations of the SmartWay logo (e.g., for tractor and trailers and light-duty vehicles), because USEPA was aiming to have the SmartWay be an umbrella brand for various transportation activities.

Don Neal, Southern California Edison, explained that Southern California Edison partnered with the Port of Long Beach on a major electrification project in the port to reduce air emissions. He asked if this project would be part of SmartWay. Mr. Goff responded the Agency did not evaluate projects that addressed port electrification as part of SmartWay.

Brian Mormino, Cummins Inc., acknowledged the effort that went into creating the SmartWay report.

The members then voted on the question of whether the subcommittee SmartWay report should be approved for submission to the Administrator. One member (Nicky Sheats) abstained from voting. The rest of the CAAAC members verbally approved transmitting the report to the Administrator.

Subcommittee Updates, continued

Permits, New Source Review, and Toxics Subcommittee

Bill Harnett, USEPA, John Paul, Regional Air Pollution Control Agency

Mr. DeMocker introduced Bill Harnett, USEPA, and John Paul, Regional Air Pollution Control Agency, to present the Permits, New Source Review, and Toxics Subcommittee update.

Mr. Harnett summarized Tim Watkins', USEPA, presentation on next generation air quality monitoring. The presentation focused on new devices that measure air pollution (e.g., cell phones). Mr. Harnett highlighted the example of a solar-powered park bench monitor that measures ozone and particulate matter (PM), while consuming approximately 40 Watts. He noted that the Agency is evaluating technologies and seeking new opportunities to provide air quality measuring. The presentation provided information regarding USEPA's partnership with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(NOAA) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to discuss methods of measuring air quality in locations without monitors (both domestic and international).

Mr. Harnett summarized Anna Wood's, USEPA, presentation on updates within the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS). Mr. Harnett explained that the presentation discussed National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) schedules, ozone, PM2.5, interstate pollution transport, Title V, and State Implementation Plan (SIP) permitting and guidance.

Mr. Paul provided an overview of the subcommittee's discussion on the important air quality issues (e.g., regional haze, roadside monitors, modeling, NAAQS implementation, biogenic, energy policy, global harmonization among standards). He recommended that members email their important issues to Mr. Harnett and himself so the topics can be sent to the Assistant Administrator. Mr. Paul noted the success of various workgroups and encouraged members to attend the subcommittee meetings. He encouraged USEPA to provide feedback to the CAAAC on their recommendations.

Air Toxics Program Updates

Air Toxics Program Updates *Mike Koerber, USEPA*

Mike Koerber, USEPA, summarized the agency's presentation on its air toxics program. The presentation slides are available at http://epa.gov/air/caaac/pdfs/airtoxicsupdateCAAAC_040314.pdf.

Mr. DeMocker thanked Mr. Koerber for the presentation. He invited CAAAC members to ask questions.

Kathryn Watson, Improving Kids Environment, noted the importance of communicating information to high risk areas that require further efforts. She asked where the resources will be to address the issue of equipping those risks. She asked if the Agency has plans to collaborate with state and local agencies. Mr. Koerber responded that the development of the new National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) will help move forward the outreach process. USEPA is working to find the most efficient way to use limited resources. Ms. Watson suggested CAAAC establish a workgroup to determine what areas are at highest risk (based on NATA) and what tools can be used to achieve results in those communities.

Robert Morehouse, Air Permitting Forum, noted the Agency's 2009 School Monitoring Initiative. He requested a summary from that process. Mr. Koerber responded that there is a section in the report that summarizes the 2009 School Monitoring Initiative.

Mr. Hellwig, Michigan DEQ, stated that programs in Michigan communities were successful due to the use of tools to reach small businesses. Without the appropriate tools, achieving successful public outreach would be more challenging. Mr. Hellwig noted that the NATA report modeling data was not available until the report was made public. He suggested informing the areas of high risk in a timely manner. Mr. Koerber responded the Agency's goal is to have the revised modeling results published in the fall.

John Walke, Natural Resources Defense Council, stated USEPA's Toxics Program suffered from chronic budget shortfalls. He noted there is a backlog of Risk and Technology Review (RTR) rulemakings. Mr. Walke asked how many are intended to be completed by the end of the current administration and if

there was an update on the cancer risk analysis. Mr. Koerber confirmed that USEPA is working through the RTR rulemakings, although there is no set schedule. He also explained that the Agency will have a better idea on the cancer risk once the analysis is complete.

Mr. Sheats stressed the importance of addressing cumulative impacts. Mr. Koerber acknowledged that cumulative impacts are a major concern for USEPA.

Mr. Becker supported increased funding for states to address air toxics. He commented that there appears to be a disconnect between a high level of exposed individuals and the amount of funding to address the problem.

Mr. Johnson commented on USEPA's new standards for wood stoves and other wood burning devices. He acknowledged that after the comment period closes the Agency will have the ability to establish an excellent standard. He noted there is still a challenge to persuade individuals with outdated stoves to move to the new technology. He suggested USEPA use the report as an opportunity to add funding to incentivize the public to replace their stoves. Mr. Koerber thanked Mr. Johnson for his suggestion.

Robert O'Keefe, Health Effects Institute, commented that NATA focuses on outdoor sources, but some of the greatest risks are indoor issues. He asked how the Agency is thinking about sources in a holistic approach. Mr. Koerber responded that NATA does focus on the outdoor environment, but a total risk perspective would include the indoor component.

Myra Reece, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), noted the importance of sharing the information in the report with the states (specifically those areas at higher risk). Due to budget restrictions the states are having difficulty meeting the goals. Mr. Koerber acknowledged Ms. Reece's concerns.

Mr. Feldman commented that the term "public health risk" is misleading when it does not include indoor air. He suggested adding clarification to the term in the updated version of the report.

Mr. Paul stated that he hoped that the Report to Congress would inform the Agency's budget and the Administrator's priorities. He expressed disappointment that funding for radon and diesel reduction grants is going away.

Lee Kindberg, MAERSK LINE/Maersk Agency USA, stated that many partners rely on USEPA for information on statistical risk. She noted the importance of the Agency communicating risk information in ways that consider a broader, international audience. For example, providing pollution in terms of automobiles may not be the same when using Asian automobiles or European automobiles.

Joy Wiecks, Fond du Lac Reservation, commented that cumulative impacts are a major challenge for tribes. Funding for addressing air toxics on the reservation is constantly being decreased. She requested advanced notice from USEPA for areas that are at a higher risk.

The President's Climate Action Plan

Overview of USEPA's Actions under Plan

Joe Goffman, Paul Gunning, Ben Hengst, USEPA

Joe Goffman, Paul, Gunning, and Ben Hengst, all of USEPA, summarized the agency's presentation on actions pursuant to the President's Climate Action Plan (CAP). The presentation slides are available at http://epa.gov/air/caaac/pdfs/cap_caaac_40314.pdf.

Mr. DeMocker thanked Mr. Goffman, Mr. Gunning, and Mr. Hengst, USEPA, for the presentation. He invited CAAAC members to ask questions.

Mr. Morehouse asked what the process is for identifying independent reviewers to analyze the oil and gas white papers. Mr. Goffman explained the Agency is seeking individuals with expertise. Stakeholder communities will nominate the individuals and then be selected by USEPA.

Linda Farrington, Eli Lilly and Company, asked what the difference between the terms "phase down" and "phase out" within the HFC program. Mr. Goffman explained the Agency's decision to use the term "phase down" is because there is not enough evidence to conclude that a complete "phase out" of HFC chemicals is feasible.

Ms. Schneider requested more information on 111(b) for modified or reconstructed plants. Mr. Goffman responded that the Presidential Memorandum specified that on June 1st the Agency propose standards under 111(b) for modified and reconstructed sources. He noted USEPA is on schedule to meet the deadline.

Mr. O'Keefe commented that on an international level there are severe air pollution hazards in India and China and asked if that information is incorporated into reducing traditional air pollutants. Mr. Goffman responded that the Agency has had a series of successful initiatives with China to address conventional air pollutants.

Jack Goldman, Hearth, Patio & Barbecue Association, asked what role biomass has in building heating under the plan. Mr. Gunning noted that the plan does not specify or address biomass. He noted that biomass would be something to consider for building heating. The Agency has developed an extensive record regarding the relationship of biomass to carbon mitigation strategies. There is a biomass accounting framework in draft form that USEPA is in the processing of updating.

Mary Turner, Waste Management, commented that the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) addresses sources constructed after 1991. She noted that the majority of landfills constructed before 1991 are closed and therefore have very low methane emissions. Mr. Goffman responded that the methane strategy specifically directed the Agency to undertake an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) for landfills.

Peter Pagano, American Iron and Steel Institute, requested additional information on USEPA's bilateral relation and data sharing program with China. Mr. Gunning explained the Agency's role is to provide data to China to assist in developing a data system collection that is comparable to the one in the United States.

Steve Lomax, Koch Companies Public Sector, LLC, asked if 111(d) extends beyond the footprint of the facility. Mr. Lomax requested an update on the status of 111(d) concerning OMB. Mr. Goffman explained the 111(d) outreach process fell into two broad categories. The first category addressed what

kinds of measures the Agency will consider in setting the performance levels that states must achieve. The second category addressed what measures states can include in their plans to achieve the performance standard. Mr. Goffman noted the entire 111(d) rule was sent to OMB for interagency review.

Patricia Strabbing, Chrysler Group, LLC, emphasized the importance of USEPA working with multiple offices to continue efforts within the HFC program and addressing the 17-25 gases under the GHG Rule.

Mr. Feldman offered American Petroleum Institute's assistance to USEPA in creating white papers on carbon dioxide (CO₂) strategies that affect the oil and gas industry. Mr. Feldman requested information on the Agency's process once the white papers are complete. Mr. Goffman explained the Agency and states will use the information outlined in the white papers to formulate future actions.

Mr. Sheats noted that EJ communities are concerned that the President's Climate Action Plan did not adequately address EJ issues. He stated that the Agency should evaluate power plant impacts on local communities. He asked how USEPA plans on protecting EJ communities from air pollution. Mr. Goffman responded that Congress established a "ground up" process, which is designed to give communities opportunities to highlight EJ concerns. Ms. Wiecks added that tribes do not significantly contribute to climate change, but suffer from the effects.

Mr. Neal asked Mr. Goffman what challenges the Agency faced under 111(d). Mr. Goffman noted that the proposal accounts for what the Agency understands to be the landscape of activities that fall into the category of early action. USEPA is confident that 111(d) state compliance plans will be able to accommodate approaches that states adopt to combat multi-state fleets.

Ms. Reece supported the President's extensive outreach process, but noted that the aggressive timeline is a concern for states. Mr. Goffman confirmed USEPA needs to address the timing issue. Mr. Becker supported Ms. Reece's comments noting that the Agency has had an unprecedented level of public outreach and established a daunting compliance timeline for states. He explained that NACAA is providing a manual that identifies technologies and programs that a state or locality can include in a plan to meet the 111(d) performance standards. NACAA is also developing a model plan designed to address the issues of multi-state pollution and energy efficiency.

Mr. Paul asked for more information on USEPA's process of finalizing the 111(b) and 111(d) rulemakings. Mr. Goffman explained that the statute requires USEPA to finalize the rulemakings within one year of the proposal.

Ms. White-Newsome requested an update on the Agency's Interagency Task Force on Sequester from 2010. She asked for more information on the next climate indicators report and suggested the report include EJ indicators into the next report. Mr. Goffman replied the Task Force issued a final report and a climate indicator's report is scheduled to begin in the near future.

Preparing the U.S. for the Impacts of Climate Change
Joel Scheraga, USEPA

Joel Scheraga, USEPA, summarized his presentation on climate change adaptation efforts. The presentation slides are available at <http://epa.gov/air/caaac/pdfs/climatechangeapril2014.pdf>.

Mr. DeMocker thanked Mr. Scheraga for the presentation. He invited CAAAC members to ask questions.

Ms. Schneider asked if any of the tools address the absence of water (due to drought) rather than the excess of water. Mr. Scheraga explained there is a national drought preparedness effort underway. As part of that effort, the Agency and NOAA are focusing on the types of tools that communities can use to address droughts.

Mr. Sheats suggested that community-level adaptation plans and EJ recommendations be involved in the development and implementation of plans. He noted that the term “local” does not only include “municipal,” but instead should include neighborhood level. Mr. Sheats commented that the committee for the President’s Climate Action Plan did not include local grassroots or non-governmental organizations. Mr. Scheraga thanked Mr. Sheats for his comments. Mr. Scheraga acknowledged that the Administrator and the Agency are committed to working with EJ communities in addressing adaptation efforts.

Mr. Becker requested additional information surrounding the issue of legal constraints affecting EPA’s ability to apply appropriations related to Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts toward climate adaptation and resilience planning efforts. Mr. Scheraga explained that Congress approved supplemental appropriations to federal agencies (including USEPA) ranging between \$50 billion and \$60 billion as part of the Hurricane Sandy recovery effort. USEPA’s portion of the appropriations was directed at the State Revolving Fund (SRF) program to rebuild water infrastructure in areas that were severely impacted. He explained that this appropriation granted USEPA the authority to make climate adaptation and resilience planning part of SRF funds in the supplemental appropriation, but was not reflected in the annual appropriations, resulting in potential legal constraints.

Ms. Simpson commended Mr. Scheraga for addressing the impacts of climate change on tribes in Alaska. Mr. Walker added that climate change is a significant issue for tribes in the western United States as well. He noted that some tribes have an excess of water and some tribes have an absence of water. He stated that both extremes need to be addressed in future recommendations.

Public Comments

Mr. DeMocker asked if there were any public comments. There were none.

Action Items and Possible Topics for Next Meeting/Close

Mr. DeMocker provided the CAAAC with a list of six action items established during the meeting.

1. USEPA will keep the CAAAC informed on the progress of the Transport Rule.
2. USEPA will provide CAAAC with information on air toxics budgets and resource investments.
3. USEPA will provide advanced notice of the key elements in the Urban Air Toxics Report release.
4. USEPA will provide feedback on how the Agency used previous CAAAC recommendations.
5. USEPA will review the CAAAC charter.
6. USEPA will consider new subcommittee efforts (e.g., NATA data communication, risk communication, international risk communication).

Mr. DeMocker acknowledged the suggestion to add combined heat and power (CHP) to the agenda for the next CAAAC meeting. Mr. DeMocker invited CAAAC members to suggest additional potential agenda topics for upcoming meetings. He noted the CAAAC schedule will transition to a spring and a fall meeting structure.

Mr. Becker suggested including a panel where participants outline the strategies to meet 111(d) compliance plans.

Mr. Lomax suggested reducing the amount of time that USEPA presents slides during the full CAAAC meeting. He recommended engaging in advisory discussions that utilize the different stakeholder perspectives. Mr. Lomax suggested USEPA focus more activity on updating emission factors. Mr. Feldman and Mr. Mormino supported Mr. Lomax's suggestion to focus the CAAAC meeting on discussion rather than presentations. Mr. Mormino suggested establishing an air toxics subcommittee.

Gary Jones, Printing Industry of America, suggested adding the topic of foreign transport to the agenda for upcoming CAAAC meetings.

Ms. White-Newsome suggested establishing work groups on communication, cumulative impacts, and EJ.

Ms. Schneider said that, with Mr. Paul's retirement, she hoped the Subcommittee work would continue.

Mr. Sheats said that the issue of EJ in permitting is also part of NEJAC discussions, and the CAAAC may want to be part of those discussions.

Mr. DeMocker clarified that the topics suggested by CAAAC members are presented to senior management at USEPA who then approve the final agenda topics. Mr. DeMocker thanked CAAAC participants for attending and adjourned the meeting.

Clean Air Act Advisory Committee
April 3, 2014

CAAAC Members

Bill Becker	National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA)
John Busterud	PG&E
Jenny Craig**	United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Pamela Faggert	Dominion Resources Inc.
Linda Farrington	Eli Lilly and Company
Howard Feldman	American Petroleum Institute
Jack Goldman	Hearth, Patio & Barbecue Association
Vince Hellwig	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Steve Hensley	USA Rice Federation
Thomas Huynh	Philadelphia Air Management Services
Anthony Jacobs	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
Dan Johnson	WESTAR Council
Gary Jones (substitute)	Printing Industry of America
Lee Kindberg	MAERSK LINE/Maersk Agency USA
Cassady Kristensen (substitute)	Rio Tinto Copper
Steve Lomax (substitute)	Koch Companies Public Sector, LLC
Robert Morehouse	Air Permitting Forum
Brian Mormino	Cummins Inc.
Don Neal	Southern California Edison
Robert O'Keefe	Health Effects Institute
Peter Pagano	American Iron and Steel Institute
Vicki Patton	Environmental Defense Fund
John Paul	Regional Air Pollution Control Agency
Myra Reece	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)
Shelley Schneider	Nebraska DEQ
Nicky Sheats	Thomas Edison State College
Adrian Shelley	Air Alliance Houston
Julie Simpson*	Nez Perce Tribe
Geraldine Smith	Public Services Enterprise Group
Patricia Strabbing	Chrysler Group, LLC
Mary Turner	Waste Management
Valerie Ughetta	Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers
Phil Wakelyn	Texas Cotton Ginners' Association
John Walke	Natural Resources Defense Council
Jason Walker	Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
Kathryn Watson	Improving Kids Environment
Ann Weeks	Clean Air Task Force

Jalonne White-Newsome	We Act for Environmental Justice (WE ACT)
Joy Wiecks*	Fond du Lac Reservation

*Indicates subcommittee members who participated via telephone

**Indicates DFO

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Members of USEPA and Public

Beverly Banister	USEPA
Alex Bond	National Mining Association
Pat Childers	USEPA
Jessica Coomes	BNA
Jim DeMocker	USEPA
Terry Goff	Caterpillar
Joe Goffman	USEPA
Paul Gunning	USEPA
Bill Harnett	USEPA
Ben Hengst	USEPA
John Kinsman	Edison Electric Institute
Mike Koerber	USEPA
Daniel Lippman	Greenwire
Keith Mason	USEPA
Janet McCabe	USEPA
Stuart Parker	Inside Washington Publishers
David Pavlich	Phillips 66
Rohit Sharma	Lyondell Chemical Company
Karl Simon	USEPA
Tom Powers	USEPA
Carolyn Slaughter	Marsulex Environmental Technologies
Rhonda Thompson	South Carolina Bureau of Air Quality
Gene Trisko	United Mine Workers
Stephanie Tsao	Argus Media Inc.